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ABSTRACTS

OF THE

Number and Yearly Pay of the *Land-
Forces* of Horse, Foot and Dragoons
in *Great Britain*, for the Year 1718.

AND

Of the Charge continued on the Publick, by the Wrong
done to the reduced Officers on the *British* Establish-
ment of Half Pay, in filling up to others Commissions
in the 13 Regiments of Dragoons, and Eight Regiments
of Foot, which were raised after the Month of *June* 1715.

AND ALSO,

Of the Accompt of Half Pay for the Year 1718, delivered
into Parliament, and dated the 28th of *November*, 1717.

WITH

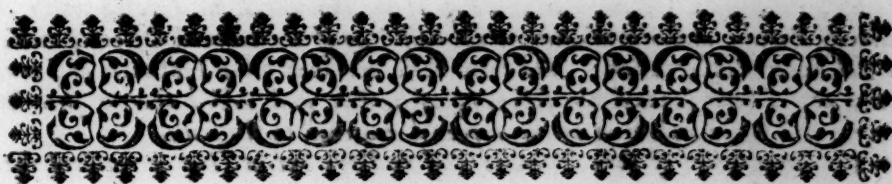
Some REMARKS relating to the same.

By a Member of Parliament.

LONDON: Printed in the Year 1718.

April.

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TO THE
COMMONS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
In PARLIAMENT assembled.



HAVE in the last Sessions of Parliament, and in this, Publish'd some Abstracts of the Publick Debts, and my Sentiments in relation to the same; and have also Publish'd what I had discours'd of more largely, in the First Parliament I had the Honour to sit in, the Scheme which appear'd to me the most likely to set us at once in a State of Freedom and of Safety; but it seems that the Time is not yet come when the thorough Cure of a Gangrene of so long Continuance, can with Patience and Resolution be submitted to.

I have always in and out of Parliament, avoided every Thing which might look like espousing any Party-quarrels, and have apply'd my self constantly to such Matters as every Gentleman, of whatever Party, will agree to be the True, Solid and Substantial Interest of the Nation.

I have therefore, since the late recess, spent my Time in perusing and considering the several Books, Accounts and Papers which have been laid before the
A 2 House,

House, relating to the Number and Pay of the standing Land Forces, which are already Voted; and also relating to the half Pay of the reduced Officers, which is still under Consideration: And from these and such other Materials as I could come at, I have framed the following Abstracts, and added thereto such Remarks and Observations as to me appear'd material to the same.

The Figure-work of these Abstracts is of no large extent, but it required some Pains to reduce the same within so narrow a Compass; and indeed, I was desirous in the best manner I was able, to reconcile Brevity with Clearness, for the sake of Gentlemen, whose Time, I know, is too precious and valuable to bear either with Writings or Discourses of any length.

On this Occasion I beg Gentlemen seriously to consider, That the deficient Supplies of this Year are an Anticipation for so much of the next Year's Land-Tax; for it seems now to be admitted, that That and the Malt is all we have to resort to, whatever our Pressures or Exigencies may be, unless we will break Publick Faith, and load with our new Debts those old Funds which are already appropriated to other Purposes.

If the Pains I have taken contribute to the saving of any Sum to my Country, in the Particulars I have treated of, I shall think my Time well spent, tho' I will freely own this is not my only Design, for I am in hopes, that other Gentlemen will be incited by my Example, to be at some Trouble of this kind, for the Service of their Country; for I am far from thinking that all other Parts of the Administration of our Money-Affairs are liable to no Objection.

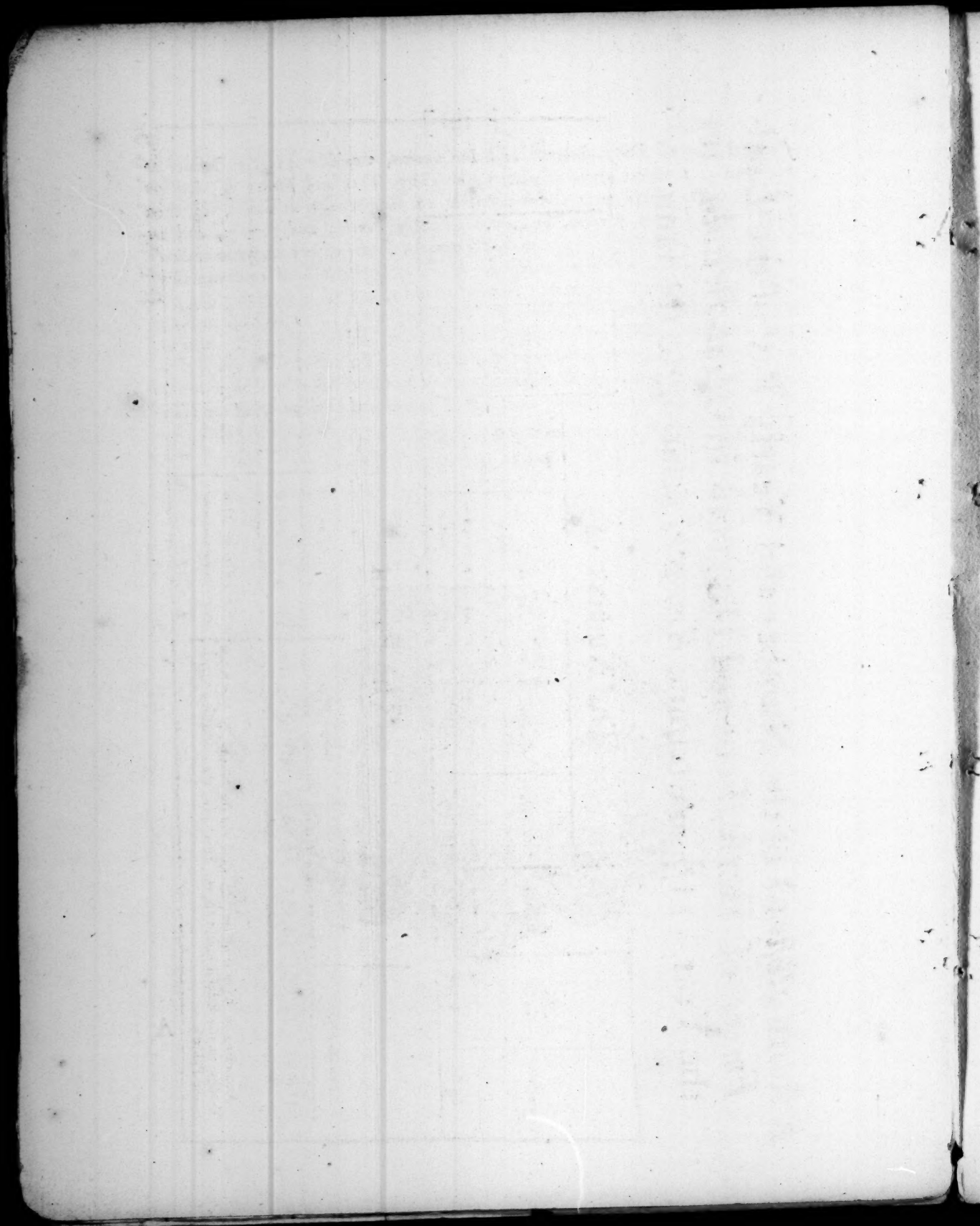
In my poor Opinion considerable Sums may be saved to the Nation, by putting all those Taxes, which are in the nature of Excises, under the Direction of the Commissioners of Excise, and abolishing a number of useless and chargeable Commissions, by a more frugal Management in the Affairs of the Navy and the Customs, and above all things reducing the annual Expence of the Guards and Garrisons, and the Navy, within such a Compass, as the Nation may be able to bear.

Plans or Schemes for such Purposes would be truly worthy of a British Ministry, and the giving them the Sanction of a Law worthy of a British Parliament. A Conduct of this kind wou'd be the best Expedient to cure the Discontents of a People oppress'd with heavy Taxes: We might then hope to see the Publick Debts, instead of increasing, lessening apace; and the Blessings of such an Administration, which every Body would feel, would have an irresistible Force, and perpetuate to his Majesty an Affection so strong and universal in the Hearts of all his People, as would make any Land-force with relation to them entirely useless: And I may venture to add, that in case of any Invasion, such a general Affection of so great and numerous a People, secured by the
strongest

strongest Ties of Duty, Interest and Inclination, would be a better Defence to his Majesty, than an Army of Sixteen, or Thirty Thousand Men. If Ministers and Patriots would turn their Thoughts to such things as these, Britain might soon become a calm, an easy, and happy People; and thereby, and its many other Advantages, might make the greatest Figure of any Kingdom or State in Europe. But on the other Hand, If Party-Quarrels shall continue to be thought the only Things worth minding; and if instead of forgiving and forgetting on all Sides past Injuries and Mistakes, we go on to increase in Strife and Bitterness, Malice and Revenge, and whetting and pushing our Resentments to the greatest heights: What can this at last end in, but our common Destruction and Desolation, and the reducing a great and brave People, who were once the Envy of Europe, to be the Contempt, By-word and Derision of all the Nations round about us?

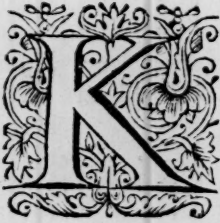
January the
6th, 1717.







REMARKS.

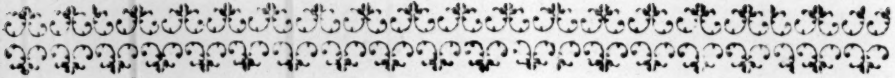
I.  *ING William*, after the *Reswick-Peace*, had no Sum allow'd for Non-Effectives, but on the contrary, for Encreasing the Number of Effective Men, deducted from the Officers of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons four Servants, which had been allow'd to them on the Musters, and were esteem'd as part of their Personal Pay ; which Method, if it had been now pursu'd, would have increas'd the Number of Effective Men to ten more in each Troop of Horse, and nine more in each Company of Foot, amounting in the whole to 3150 Effective Men, more than there are on the present Establishment for 1718, and this without any further Expence to the Nation, than the Sum now demanded for the present Establishment ; Or in this Method, the present Number of Effective Men might have been provided for with a saving to the Publick of 63096 l. 6 s. 8 d.

II. It may be also observed, That a further Sum of 55,000 l. at least, might have been saved to the Publick, and yet the same Number of Effective Horse-Dragoons, and Foot kept up, as are on the present Establishment, by Disbanding of Regiments, and Increasing the Private Men in those remaining, to larger and more useful Numbers: Even admitting that all the reduced Officers would have been Intituled to Half Pay.

III. B U T if 12,000 Effective Men, in Regiments and Companies of the Numbers which were thought most useful for Service in a time of

of War, had been thought sufficient for the Security of the Publick Tranquillity in a time of Peace, a very great Sum might then have been saved to the Nation, either towards the sinking the Publick Debts, or easing the Nation of some part of the Taxes for this present Year 1718.

IV. ACCORDING to the Establishments for the *English* Forces, till lately the Officers Servants were not included in their Personal Pay, but included in the Numbers of the Private Men, allow'd on the respective Establishments. It is true, that tho' those Servants were entered on the Muster-Rolls, they have, for some Years past on mustering, been excus'd, as being suppos'd to be employ'd about the Affairs of the respective Officers, whose Servants they were. But from hence it is apparent, they were originally real and not fictitious Men, and were always computed on the Musters as part of the Forces. The Prince who made the Establishment, did allow to the Officers such Number of Servants as he thought fit: And it has been remarked, That his late Majesty King *William*, after the *Reswick* Peace, was pleas'd to retrench the number of Servants, formerly allow'd to the Officers, which they indeed esteem'd taking away so much of their Personal Pay. This will fully explain what is meant in saying that the Provision made for this present Year 1718, for 16347 Effective Men, is really a Provision for an Army of 20616, according to the Muster-Rolls of *England*, till the Method was lately changed. And here I shall further remark, That till about the End of the late King *James's* Reign, the Officers Servants were, on Musters, obliged to appear in the Ranks clothed, and accoutered as other Soldiers; they were afterwards not mustered in the Ranks, but obliged to appear, and were mustered as Officers Servants. A greater Remissness or Indulgence, in mustering those Servants, has of later Years happen'd, but they were always kept in the Muster-Rolls untill the Establishments of the Army, which were made in the Year 1712, which express'd only the Number of Private Men, of the several Troops and Companies, which were to be really, and to all Intents and Purposes Effective Men. And then it was that the Pay of the Officers was establish'd at the several Rates as formerly, with an Addition of so much as the Pay of their Servants respectively amounted to.



V. THE SIX Non-Effectives in each Troop and Company, the Pay of which is now included in the Sum demanded from the Parliament, is said to be apply'd thus, *Viz.* One Man of each Troop and Company in each Regiment for the Benefit of the Colonel; the Pay of another Man for the Benefit of the Agent of the Regiment; the Pay of Two Men to the Captain, to enable him to recruit his Troop or Company; and the Pay of the other two Men for the Benefit, of the Widows of deceased Officers: And, if I am rightly inform'd, 1716 was the first Year in which it was ever attempted to introduce a National Charge of this Nature. The Officers of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons have had long the allowance of seven Servants, or Non-Effective Men; and the Officers of each Company of Foot of five Servants, or Non-Effective-Men, besides three Servants more extraordinary for the Colonel of each Regiment of Horse and Dragoons, and three Servants extraordinary for the Colonel, and one for the Quarter-Master of each Regiment of Foot, and which have been usually mustered for them in the younger Troops and Companies of the respective Regiments; and by long usage this Allowance has been esteem'd as part of their Personal Pay. And if this other Innovation of six other Non-Effective Men in each Troop and Company be submitted to for some time, it will in like manner gain the force of a National Establishment, and be esteem'd as part of the Personal Pay of the respective Officers and Persons for whose Benefit the same is now allow'd.

VI. As to the Allowance of the Pay of one Man in each Troop and Company, for the Colonel, it pretends to no other Foundation, but that it is necessary for their Support, That this further Addition should be made to their Personal Pay.

VII. As to the Day's Pay in each Troop and Company for the Agent of the Regiment, it is a most gross Imposition. The Crown allows, and the Nation pays it, a very competent Salary, for the Pay-Master-General of the Army and his Clerks; but that they shou'd be at the Charge of every minute Disposition of this Part of the Publick

Publick Money was never, till of late, I think, 'till last Year, attempted; and then only indirectly by a Warrant from the Crown, but is now endeavour'd to be Establish'd by a direct Demand to Parliament. The former Usage in this Case, was to allow the Agent of each Regiment two Pence in the Pound of the Pay thereof, which was thought a sufficient Compensation for his Trouble: And as far as the private Men were concern'd, this was taken out of their Off-reckonings, allow'd for Cloathing, and thereby the Colonel's Benefit of the Cloathing was so much lessen'd. And this makes it necessary to observe, That in common Regiments of Foot, where the Pay of a Private Man is Eight Pence *per Diem*, (and greater Deductions where the Pay of Private Men are higher) Six Pence *per Diem* is allow'd to the Man for his Subsistence, and Two Pence *per Diem* is deducted for the Off-reckonings, and out of the Off-reckonings, Twelve Pence in the Pound Poundage, and a Day's Pay for the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, for his whole Pay is satisfy'd, and also the two Pence in the Pound to the Agent: The remaining Net Off-reckonings, are to pay for his Cloaths, and if any Thing remain, it is for the Benefit of the Colonel: And I believe it will not be pretended, that they are Loosers in this Matter, it being very well known, that considerable Gratifications are given by Clothiers of Regiments, to the Colonels on this Account; and is no small Perquisite in the value of a Regiment: And indeed by long Usage, it is now become esteem'd a very Legal Perquisite, and to which they are thought to have as good a Right, as to any Part of their Personal Pay. Lieutenant General *Wood* deceased (as I have been informed) had a very nice Conscience in this Particular, and believed, That whatever Money was saved on the Cloathing, was the real Property of the Private Men; and 'tis said he did constantly distribute the Remainder amongst them. But be this as it will, Is there the least Foundation in Equity, to burthen the Publick with the Payment of the Salaries of Agents of Regiments, only to increase the Colonels Perquisites, with relation to the Off-Reckonings, and to save to him and the other Commission-Officers, two Pence in the Pound of their own Personal Pay? But indeed there is still, by this Management, a further and very considerable Advantage to the Colonel by the Sales of the Agencies of their Regiments; for there is a great difference in the Value of such an Employment, at the Rate of two Pence in the Pound, and the Pay of a Man in each Troop and Company; for at that rate, an Agent to a Regiment of Horse of Nine Troops is one Pound two Shillings and six Pence *per Diem*, which is one Shilling *per Diem* more than the Pay of

a Captain of Horse, Servants included. It will be no improper Digression to remark in this Place, That Colonels having the Power to Place and Displace Agents at their Pleasure, and to accept as they shall think fit, of the Securities for the faithful Discharge of such Offices, very great Partiality hath happened in the Execution of them; there being many Instances, where Regiments are intirely clear'd, (if not over-paid) and yet considerable Arrears due to particular Officers by Over-payments to others, thro' the Partiality and Injustice of the Agents: This is a Truth too notorious to be contradicted. Besides, it some time happens by the frequent change of Agents, that Officers find great Difficulties, not to say Impossibilities, to pass their Accounts, by being engaged with several Agents, dispers'd in several Parts of the Kingdom, and sometimes out of the Kingdom, or not to be heard of. I will venture to affirm that this Grievance might be redress'd, without any expence to the Publick; and instead of Two Pence, at the Charge of one Half-penny *per* Pound out of the Pay of each Regiment, by establishing an Office under the Direction of the Pay-Master-General of the Forces, for the regular issuing the Pay of each Regiment to the respective Officer concern'd: But whatever shall be thought fit to be done in this Matter, surely there is no Colour or Pretence that the Publick should be charged with the Payment of the Salaries to the Agents of Regiments. The first Regiment of Guards by a long Usage, have had a Commission-Officer called their Solicitor, who is in the nature of their Agent; but is this particular Favour to them by a new Innovation to be extended to the Agents of every Regiment, and to some in five times a greater Proportion? For the Pay of the Solicitor of the first Regiment of Guards is establish'd only at 4 *s. per Diem.*

VIII. As to the Pay of two Men allow'd to the Captain for recruiting in a time of Peace, it seems a very extraordinary Demand; especially when 'tis considered that no such Allowance was made after the Peace of *Reswick*, but instead thereof, King *William* thought fit to deduct the Pay of a Servant from each Captain, towards the encreasing of the Effective-Men, altho' that was then thought to be taking so much from their ancient Personal Pay. As to Captains of Horse it is well known they are at no Expence, but rather reap Advantages by the Vacancies which happen in their Troops.

IX. As to the Pay of two Men in each Troop or Company, for the Benefit of the Widows of deceased Officers, it is intirely new, as a Demand upon the Publick. It was Originally began, and of late Date, by common Consent of the Officers themselves, as a Charity to the Widows of their deceased Brethren; And as such I presume they afforded it out of the Perquisites belonging to themselves by the Allowance or Connivance of the Prince, or at least of the General and General Officers; for by this they had so much less than they otherwise wou'd have had towards the Expence of keeping their Troops and Companies full: But surely their Conduct in this Matter, however it arose, or however it was grounded, is far from being a Rule to direct the publick Charity of the Nation. I must observe on this Occasion, that such and the like Objects of Compassion have been always thought the proper Care of the Crown, and the Civil List of his Majesty, in which I heartily concurr'd, is large enough, I hope, to enable him to do as great Acts of Charity, as were ever done by any of his Predecessors. No Man living shall be more forward than my self to concur in every thing which has the Face of Charity, and there is no Proportion that I would stick at to relieve the Want of the Poor; and I should think no Part of my Incomings, in common with others, too much for the general Happiness and Welfare of the *British* Nation: But at the same time I must freely declare my Opinion, that there are many other Cases which equally deserve the Publick Charity with that which I am now treating of. And surely whatever shall be thought fit to be done in this Matter, it should not be done in the Dark, but the Parliament should be inform'd of the Circumstances of the Persons who are the Objects of this Charity, and fix and appropriate the same accordingly, and not leave it to be distributed according to the Pleasure and Humours of any Ministry whatever.

X. THE Parliament have Voted 16347 Effective Men for the Service of the Year 1718. but I think they are still at liberty, by a Clause of Appropriation, to fix the Sum which is necessary for that Purpose, and to save whatever can be saved to a Nation under the greatest Pressures.

XI. THE matter of Half-Pay will soon come under their Consideration, and I doubt not but all will be saved that can be saved on that Head, with a just regard to the Persons concern'd in that Demand.

I have taken some Pains to enquire into this Affair, and there seem to me to have been many and great Abuses therein, which need Redress, and which I shall endeavour, in the best manner I am able, to lay before the House; and whatever my Success therein may be, I shall have at least the Satisfaction of acquitting my self to my Country of what I think my Duty in this Particular.



A short VIEW of the Charge continued on the Publick, by the Wrong done to the reduced Officers on the *British* Establishment of Half-Pay, in filling up to others Commissions in the 13 Regiments of Dragoons, and 8 Regiments of Foot, which were raised after the Month of *June* 1715.

The Officers of 13 Regiments of Dragoons on the first raising are } Commissions granted in those } Regiments after <i>December</i> , 1715. } as per Account given into Parlia- } ment, and are therefore suppos'd } to be Commissions on Vacancies }	Colonels	L. Col.	Major.	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornets.	Ensign.	Adjut.	Qr Mr.	Chapl.	Serg.	Total.
	13	13	13	39	78	78	—	13	78	13	13	351
	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	13	15	39	80	84	—	13	79	13	13	362
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	8	12	16	56	41	—	1	8	3	1	150
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	5	3	23	24	43	—	12	71	10	12	212

The

The Officers of 13 Regiments of Dragoons on the first raising are }
Commissions granted in those }
Regiments after *December*, 1715. }
as per Account given into Parlia- }
ment, and are therefore suppos'd }
to be Commissions on Vacancies }

Of these Commissions there have been granted 150 to the reduced Officers on the *British* Establishment, viz. 41 to the reduced Dragoons, and 109 to the reduced Foot, as per Account given into Parliament

So that besides the Injury of preferring 109 Foot-Officers in the Regiments of Dragoons, there have been Commissions granted in these Regiments to Persons who were not on the *British* Establishment of Half-Pay, either as Foot or Dragoons, to the Number of

Colon.	L. Col.	Major.	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet.	Enf.	Adjut.	Qr. Mr.	Chap.	Surg.	Total.
8	8	8	72	108	—	108	8	8	8	8	344
—	—	1	4	5	—	13	—	—	1	2	26
8	8	9	76	113	—	121	8	8	9	10	370
2	5	6	54	64	—	68	—	6	1	1	207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	3	3	22	49	—	53	8	2	8	9	163

The Officers of Eight Regiments of Foot of 12 Companies each, on the first raising, are - }

Commissions granted in these Regiments after December 1715. }

Of these Commissions there have been granted to the reduced Foot-Officers on the British Establishment of Half-Pay - }

Commissions granted to others not on the British Establishment of Half-Pay - }

A Particular of the 150 reduced Officers on the *British* Establishment of Half-Pay which have been preferred in the new-raised Regiments of Dragoons, as herein before mentioned ; shewing how many have been preferred from the reduced Dragoons , and how many from the reduced Foot, supposing them advanced to the same Ranks ; and in particular Ensigns advanced to Cornets.

	Colonels,	L. Col.	Major.	Capt.	Lieute.	Cornet.	Adjut.	Qr Mr	Chap.	Surg.	Total.
Advanced from the reduced Dragoons	—	—	2	5	14	11	1	7	—	—	41
Advanced from the reduced Foot . .	4	7	10	11	42	30	—	1	3	1	109
	4	8	12	16	56	41	1	8	3	1	150

C

A



A short Abstract of the Aforegoing.

All the Commissions granted in the 13 new-raised Regiments of Dragoons, as before	}	362
<i>Ditto</i> in the 8 new-raised Regiments of Foot	.	370
		<hr/> 732
Reduced Officers on the <i>British</i> Establishment of Half-Pay, provided for in the Dragoons, as before	}	150
<i>Ditto</i> reduced Officers of Foot	.	207
		<hr/> 357
Commissions granted in the Regiments of Dragoons, to Officers who were not on the <i>British</i> Establishment of Half-Pay	}	212
<i>Ditto</i> to Officers in the Regiments of Foot	.	163
		<hr/>
If these, or the most of these have been taken out of the <i>Irish</i> Establishment of reduced Officers, it will be a very strong Objection against allowing Half-Pay to the Officers of the Thirteen Regiments lately reduc'd in <i>Ireland</i> , even admitting that there was, though there is not, one single President that the like has been done by any <i>British</i> or <i>English</i> Parliament	}	375

A State

A State of the Charge continued on the Publick
for Half-Pay Officers, occasioned by the foregoing
Disposal of Commissions in the new-raised Regiments.

	Per Diem.	Per Annum.
The Half-Pay of 212 Officers of Dra- goons of the several Qualities before men- tioned	36 : 00 : 04	13146 : 01 : 08
The Difference between the Pay of 109 reduced Officers of Foot of the feve- ral Qualities before mentioned, and the Pay of the like Number of reduced Offi- cers of Dragoons of the same Ranks	4 : 03 : 00 40 : 03 : 04	1514 : 15 : 00 14660 : 16 : 08
The Half-Pay of 163 reduced Officers of Foot, of the several Qualities before- mentioned	25 : 06 : 02	9237 : 10 : 10
The Damage to the Publick by this is	65 : 09 : 06	23898 : 07 : 06

The Officers on the *British* Establishment of Half Pay were so dissatis-
fied with this partial Disposal of Commissions to their Prejudice, that
they did not, and probably do not still think, that an Amends was made
by making up their half Pay, full Pay for one Year; and yet this was
an additional and very great Charge to the Publick, which might have
been saved without any Murmuring of the reduced Officers, had they
been provided for in the new-raised Regiments, or as many of them as
the said Regiments would have taken up, in a due course of Seniority.

17¹⁵/₁₆. March 24. Given to make the half Pay of the Land-Officers
full Pay, 87160 : 11 : 00.

*Q. After this follows immediately what is contained —
between y. red Line in p^o 18, & y. red Line in p^a 20*

A State of the Half-Pay of the foregoing Officers.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
The aforesaid 1630 Officers of Dragoons and Foot, being Exclusive of the Officers of the Regiments reduced in Ireland.	265 : 17 : 00	97035 : 05 : 00
The aforesaid 385 Officers of Dragoons and Foot, being the Officers of the Regiments reduced in Ireland.	67 : 6 : 06	24573 : 12 : 06
The aforesaid 75 Warrant-Officers .. <i>per Diem</i> }	21 - 00 - 07	
The aforesaid 5 Commissioners of the Musters, being in the Nature of Warrant-Officers - - - }	1 : 05 : 00	
Two Lieutenants and four Cornets of Dragoons <i>En Second</i> , established at more Pay than those Designations, and for so much are conceived to be in the Nature of Warrant-Officers. <i>Vid. Pag. 48. of the Account of half Pay delivered into Parliament,</i>	1 : 14 : 00	
	23 : 19 : 07	8752 : 07 : 11
	<hr/> 357 : 03 : 01	<hr/> 130361 : 05 : 05

Remarks



Remarks relating to the foregoing Abstract.

I. As to the Warrant-Officers, the same were in the Year 1714, 5862 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* How many of the Persons in that Warrant are continued does not appear, but the Sum for such Officers is, as aforesaid, considerably encreased at this time; and by the same Rule, and for the same Reasons may be further encreased to any greater Sum, at the pleasure of Ministers of State, either for the Benefit of their own, or the Favou-rites of others recommended to them: But if any thing of such a Na-ture as this be fit to be made a National Expence, the Parliament are then to give away the Publick Money at the Pleasure and Direction of a Ministry. But if any of the Persons in this List, are really Objects of Charity, they are properly under the Care and Compassion of the Crown; but surely such sort of Charity-Briefs to a House of Parliament, have been but very lately introduced; and 'tis very fit to put a stop to a Pra-ctice of this kind, in which the Nation has been far from being well used. And it is certain, that nothing like this was intended by the Par-liament, in their granting Half-pay to the Reduced Officers after the *Reswick* Peace, and which was then even the first President of that kind.

II. As to the Officers of the Regiments reduced in *Ireland*, this is the first time that ever such a Demand was made, altho' there have been many Presidents of Regiments, sent from *England* into *Ireland*, and Re-giments there disbanded to make room for them; And why the *British* Parliament should now begin to do what they never did, is not easy to guess. The sending of the new-raised Regiments into *Ireland*, seems to have been intended only for the Benefit of their Officers; for, on Exa-mination, it will be found, that there was but very little difference in Time between the raising of the new Regiments sent into *Ireland*, and those which were disbanded there, scarce worth the Sum of 6388 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* expended in the Transportation. It will perhaps be said, That if the Regiments sent into *Ireland* had been disbanded in *England*, the Offi-cers would have then been Intitl'd to Half-pay, which would have been the same Expence to the Nation. To this I answer, That the same thing might have been said on all former Occasions; but it was never said to a *British* Parliament till now. But I further observe, That all the Officers of those Regiments, on such a disbanding, would not have been

been Intitl'd to Half-pay, but such and such of those Officers only as had been before on the *British* Establishment of Half-pay. And this leads to another very material Consideration in this Case, *Viz.* That there have been provided for in the New-raised Regiments of Horse and Dra-goons, 375 Officers, which were not on the *British* Establishment of Half-pay, and whose Half pay comes only to 675 *l.* 5 *s.* less than the Half-pay of the Officers of the Regiments disbanded in *Ireland*, is computed at. Now, either the said 375 Officers were taken off the *Irish* Establishment of Half-pay, or were made up of Persons who were not on any Establishment, or a mixture of both; but however this be, surely *Britain* ought not to be burthened with this Expence, either in Ease of *Ireland*, or for the Mismanagement of those great Officers, who, in Justice to the Nation, and also to the reduced Officers, ought to have filled up the Commissions in the new raised Regiments in another manner; especially when 'tis consider'd, that not long before the raising of those Regiments, publick Notice was given in the *Gazette*, That strict Justice should be done for the future to the reduced Officers. As far as *Ireland* is Eased by promoting in the New-raised Regiments in *Britain*, any of the Officers which were on the Half-pay Establishment of that Kingdom, they have no Colour to complain, if they are now charged with a Sum equal to that: And as to what remains, full Justice may be still done them, if the Ministry shall think fit to advise his Majesty, to displace those who have been unduly promoted in the New-raised Regiments, and to give those Commissions to the reduced Officers, whose Right was certainly as strong to the same, as it can be pretended to be to the Benefit of Half-pay.

III. If these two Branches of Expence are struck off, } *l.* *s.* *d.*
 there will remain then only for the Consideration of the
 Parliament, the aforesaid 1630 Officers, for which Half- } 97035 : 5 : 0
 pay is demanded, amounting to the Sum of : . . .

But it is to be remarked, That the Commissioners at the Horse-Guards, who were appointed to Examine into the Qualifications of Persons claiming Half-pay, do in their Report, dated *March* 28, 1717. object against several Persons which are notwithstanding continued in the aforesaid List of Half-pay, and amount to the following Annual Sums, *Viz.*

(17)

Brought over

97,035:03:0

	l.	s.	d.
On Account of Minority : : : :	2320	15	10
For want of Commissions, or not being	}	1612	01:8
in the Regiments when disbanded, or pro-			
vided for			
Officers <i>En Second</i> , in New York . . .	979	08	4
For Absence, or having Commissions	}	1587	15:0
only a few Months before disbanding . .			

6500:00:10

Officers which have other Employ-
ments, and have been dispensed with
by His Majesty's Warrants, from taking
the usual Oath, as by Particular delivered
into Parliament, amounts to the Yearly

1402:04:2

Sum of 7902:5:0

Which being deducted, there will remain then the }
Sum only of 89,133:00:0

But *Note*, That if the Objections of the Commissioners at the Horse-Guards, on Account of absence, or otherwise, be in part answered, then the *aforsaid* Remainder will be so much Encreased.

There are 218 Officers *En second* of Dragoons and Foot included in the List of Half-pay Officers delivered into Parliament, which is that Number of Officers more than the Officers properly belonging to the Regiments, of which they are said to be Officers *En second*. Their Merits and Pretensions do not appear in the said Account delivered into Parliament: But it is certain, That the Pretensions of some of them are no better founded than thus, That they were employ'd in *England* for some Months to raise Recruits for those Regiments to which they were Officers *En Second*: But surely it is highly reasonable, that their Merits and Pretensions to Half-pay should be better understood, before the Expence of their Pay is continued on the Nation.

Their

delivered into Parliament, which is not in a Method so plain and easy as one could have wished.

I can say nothing of what hath been saved to the Publick, by lessening the Number of Half-pay Officers, on the Vacancies which have happen'd since the 11th of *October* 1714, in the Old Regiments which were then in being, the Account relating to this Matter Addressed for, not being laid before the House. But when it is brought in, the House may come to the Knowledge of this Matter, by directing the proper Officers to make a Computation in the same, or some other better manner, as is herein done in relation to the Account already brought in.

It is necessary that I should here remark, That in the foregoing Abstracts, I have taken notice only of the 13 New-raisd Regiments of Dragoons, and Eight New-raised Regiments of Foot, of which Notice only is taken in the aforesaid Account delivered into Parliament, *Viz.* Dragoons--- Brigadier *Bowles*, Colonel *Churchill*, Brigadier *Gore*, Brigadier *Honywood*, Colonel *Molesworth*, Brigadier *Munden*, Colonel *Stanhope*, and Colonel *Tyrrel*, now on the *British* Establishment for the Year 1718. And Brigadier *Dormer*, Colonel *Newton*, Major General *Pepper*, Sir *Robert Rich*, and Major General *Wynne*, which have been sent to *Ireland*: And of Foot, Colonel *Handaside's*, on the *British* Establishment for 1718: And Colonel *Cudleigh's*, Colonel *Dabourgay's*, Brigadier *Grant*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, Colonel *Lucas*, Colonel *Pocock*, and Brigadier *Stanwix*, sent to *Ireland*.

But on comparing the Estimates delivered into Parliament the 5th of *April* 1715, for the Forces in *Great Britain*, and three Regiments then in *Flanders*, but since brought from thence, with the Estimate of the Forces for this present Year 1718, I find there is one Regiment of Horse and one of Dragoons, besides the aforesaid Eight New raised Regiments; and Nine Regiments of Foot, besides the New raised Regiment of *Handaside*, more on the Establishment for 1718, than are included in the Estimate deliver'd the said 5th of *April*, 1715. I presume, none of these Regiments were raised after the first of *June*, 1715, because no Notice is taken of them in the aforesaid Accounts delivered into Parliament; but not being on the *British* Establishment, on the 5th of *April* 1715, they must either have been New raised between that and the first of *June* 1715, or brought into *Britain* from *Ireland*, or some other Place. If any of them were raised in *Britain*, that was, or should have been so much a further lessening of the reduced

duced Officers on the *British* Establishment of Half-pay; and as to such of them as were brought from *Ireland*, and the like Number of New Regiments raised there, that gave an Opportunity to that Kingdom, to lessen the Number of their Half-pay Officers, and of which *Britain* might have had the Benefit, if so many New Regiments had been raised in *England*, composed of the Reduced Officers on the *British* Establishment of Half-pay. But when this Matter is fully explain'd to the House, by the proper Officer, it will be then seen whether there be, or be not, any Prejudice to *Britain* therein.

I shall make but one Observation more, *Viz.* That in *June* or *July* 1715, the House Voted a Supply for adding four New Companies to the *Cold Stream* Regiment of Guards; and if the Officers of those Companies were taken out of those on the *British* Establishment of Half-pay, that Expence is thereby so much lessened.

Or the Half-pay for the Year 1718 may be thus Estimated, Viz.

1713, *June* 25. Half-pay }
granted then to the Land-Offi- } 99028 : 6 : 11
cers was }

July 1. Ditto for the Marine }
Officers. } 4879 : 6 : 00

And then the Establishment of
Half-pay for Land and Marine
Officers (if the Warrant Officers
are not included therein) did a-
mount to } ————— 103907 : 12 : 11

But out of this Deducting the Half-pay of,
the Officers of Eight Regiments of Dragoons,
and one Regiment of Foot, raised since *June*
1715, and which are now on Foot in *Great*
Britain, and were, or ought to have been raised
out of the Officers on the *British* Estab- } 16990 : 15 : 00
lishment of Half-pay, which amounts per
Diem, to 46 *l.* 11 *s.* and is *per Annum* . . }

Which reduces the Establishment of Half-
pay to } ————— 86916 : 17 : 11

Note, If the 13 Regiments sent to Ireland had been disbanded in England, it could have been no Encrease to this Establishment of Half-pay, whether the Officers of these Regiments were, or were not taken out of the reduced Officers on the British Establishment of Half-pay; For if the former, then the British Establishment of Half-pay would have been so much more lessened; and by the disbanding of those Regiments, could have only been Encreased to the same Sum again; if the Latter, then those reduced Officers could have had no claim to Half-pay, having had Commissions only for about one Year, and that also to the manifest Wrong and Prejudice of the reduced Officers, on the British Establishment of Half-pay, to whom these Commissions should have been given. And this alone (were there no others) is a sufficient Reason for the Parliament to reject the Demand of Half-pay, made for the Officers of the Regiments disbanded in Ireland.

Note also, That on the 22d of December, 1699. the Sum Voted for Half-Pay, was 41,000 l. and was so lessened by those who had the Care of this Matter under His late Majesty King William, that the Sum Voted for Half-Pay on the 23d of April 1700. was only 30,000 l. and the next Year the same was reduced to 15000 l. including the Invalids, which were then added to the List of Half-Pay Officers; and according to this Proportion there would have been a very great lessening of the Half-Pay Establishment, by the Deaths of some, and the Promotions of others on the Vacancies in the standing Troops which may have happened in these last four Years: But suppose the same be only Computed at so small a Sum as

16916:17:11

And then the Half-Pay Establishment for the Year 1718 will be reduc'd to

70000:00:00

*It is true, there have been some Additions to the Half-pay Establishment since the Year 1713, of which, having no perfect Account, I cannot pretend to state the same with any Exactness, but those who have the necessary Papers in their Offices may easily do it. But I believe that all those Additions will be more than ballanced by the Deductions, pursuant to the Remarks of the Commissioners at the Horse-Guards, and what may be lessened on account of the Officers *En Second*, and by such other Deductions as will be the Consequence of the Resolutions the Parliament may think fit to come to, in relation to the Qualifications of those who, for the future, shall receive the Charity or Bounty of Half-Pay.*

I have made my first Deduction only for the Half-Pay of the Officers of 8 Regiments of Dragoons, and one Regiment of Foot raised since the 1st of *June* 1715, and which are now part of the Establishment of the Forces for the Year 1718. But I have made no Deduction for the Half-Pay of the Officers of the four Companies added to the *Cold Stream* Regiment of Foot-Guards, nor for the Officers of one Regiment of Horse, one Regiment of Dragoons, and nine Regiments of Foot, which are on the Establishment for the Year 1718, besides the said eight new raised Regiments, and which were not on the Establishment, according to the Estimate delivered into Parliament the 5th of *April*, 1715. which would have been a further, and a very great Lessening of the *British* Establishment of Half-Pay, had so many Regiments been compos'd of the reduc'd Officers, who are on the said Establishment: I have already made a Remark in relation to this, in the immediately preceding Abstract, to which I refer. And upon the whole, I'm very inclinable to think that the Establishment of Half-Pay, for the Year 1718, cannot require a greater Sum than 76000 *l.* (notwithstanding the Mismanagement which hath been in that Matter) to do full Justice to all who have any equitable Pretensions to this Bounty: And that a much less Sum than 70000 *l.* had been now sufficient for that Purpose, had the same Care been taken by those who have had the Direction of this Matter since the Year 1713. as was taken by those who were intrusted therewith, by his late Majesty King *William* after the *Reswick* Peace.

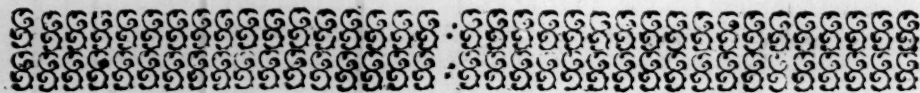
I doubt not but every Gentleman of the House of Commons is thoroughly convinced, that the Parliament in all Matters, especially those of Money, are in some measure in the Nature only of Attorneys and Trustees for those they represent: And that in all Publick Supplies, it is not their own but the Money of the Nation which they dispose of; and therefore to acquit themselves as faithful Stewards, they are obliged carefully to examine the Truth and Justice of all Demands that are made upon the Publick: And if the foregoing Abstracts and Remarks give any Help or Light into such an Enquiry, I have then obtained the End which I propos'd to my Self in the Pains I have taken therein.

For

Errata.

Pag. 1. lin. 5. after the words (*Four Servants*) read, and from the Officers of each Company of Foot, three Servants. *Ibid. lin. 10.* after the word (*Horse*) read, and Dragoons. *Pag. 6. lin. 19.* for *Want*, read *Wants*.

For the easier apprehending of what I have mentioned in my *Remarks* on the last two of the preceding *Abstracts*, I have annexed a Particular of the Forces on the *British* Establishment, for the Year 1715, and the Year 1718, as they are expressed in the Estimates delivered into Parliament.



A Particular of the Numbers of the Troops and Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons in Great Britain and in Flanders, on the 5th Day of April, 1715.

				<i>Numbers.</i>
<i>Horse.</i>	{	First Troop of Guards	:	181
	{	Second Troop of Guards	.	181
	{	Third Troop of Guards	.	181
	{	Fourth Troop of Guards	.	181
	{	First Troop of Grenadier Guards	.	176
	{	Second Troop of Grenadier Guards	.	177
		Royal Regiment of Guards	.	355
		General Lumley's Regiment	.	337
	{	Lord Windsor's Regiment	.	226
				<hr/> .. 1995

Dragoons.

		Numbers.
Brought over . . .		1995
<i>Dragoons.</i>	Royal Regiment . . .	237
	Earl of <i>Portmore's</i> Regiment . . .	237
	Lieutenant General <i>Carpenter's</i> . . .	237
	Another Regiment . . .	237
	Colonel <i>Kerr's</i> Regiment . . .	237
		<hr/> 1185
<i>Foot.</i>	First Regiment of Guards . . .	1386
	Second Regiment of Guards . . .	694
	Third Regiment of Guards . . .	890
	Colonel <i>Kirk's</i> Regiment . . .	485
	Lieutenant General <i>Seymour's</i> . . .	485
	Brigadier <i>Hamilton's</i> . . .	485
		<hr/> 4870
		<hr/> 8050
The Three Regiments in <i>Flanders</i> .		
<i>Foot.</i>	Colonel <i>Harrison's</i> Regiment . . .	669
	Lord <i>North and Grey's</i> . . .	613
	Brigadier <i>Stearn's</i> . . .	613
		<hr/> 1895
		<hr/> 9945

A Particular of the Numbers of the Troops and Regiments of Horse, Foot and Dragoons in Great Britain, for the Year 1718.

		Numbers.
<i>Horse.</i>	First Troop of Guards . . .	181
	2d Troop of Guards . . .	181
	3d Troop of Guards . . .	181
	4th Troop of Guards . . .	181
	1st Troop of Grenadiers . . .	176
	2d Troop of Grenadiers . . .	177
	Royal Regiment of Horse . . .	310
	General <i>Lumley's</i> . . .	292
	Major General <i>Wade's</i> . . .	196
		<hr/> 2071
Colonel <i>Pitt's</i> . . .		196

		Numbers.
		Brought over 2071
	Royal Regiment of Dragoons	207
	Colonel Campbell's	207
	Lieutenant General Carpenter's	207
	Earl of Stairs's	207
	Colonel Kerr's	207
	Major General Evans's	207
Dragoons.	Colonel Stanhope's	207
	Brigadier Bowles's	207
These raised after the 1st of June 1715	Brigadier Honeywood's	207
	Brigadier Gores's	207
	Colonel Tyrrell's	207
	Sir Charles Horham's	207
	Brigadier Munden's	207
	Colonel Moleworth's	207
		2898
	First Regiment of Guards	1669
	Second Regiment	1072
	Third Regiment	1072
	Colonel Kirk's	445
	Lieutenant General Seymour's	445
	Lord Irwin's	445
	Lord Shannon's	445
	Colonel Harrison's	445
This for- merly Lord Norib and Greys.	Brigadier Groves's	445
	Brigadier Stearn's	445
	Colonel Mountague's	445
Foot.	Lieutenant General Macartney's	445
	Major General Sabine's	445
	Lieutenant General Wills's	445
	Brigadier Preston's	445
	Colonel Fane's	445
	Colonel Egerton's	445
	Major General Wightman's	445
	Colonel Clayton's	445
This raised after the 1st of June 1715	Colonel Handaside's	445
		11378
		16347

Some further
R E M A R K S
Relating to
H A L F - P A Y,
And to the Frugal
M A N A G E M E N T
Of other Parts of the
P U B L I C K M O N E Y.

A N D

An ACCOUNT of the H A L F -
P A Y *per Diem*, and *per Annum*, of
the several Qualities of reduced
OFFICERS on the *British* Establish-
ment of Half-Pay, at the Rates the
same are Stated at, in the Account
of Half-pay OFFICERS, delivered
into PARLIAMENT the 28th of No-
vember 1717.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF THE

NAVY

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE

NAVY

1717



Some further
R E M A R K S
RELATING TO
H A L F - P A Y,
AND

To the frugal Management of other Parts of
the **PUBLICK MONEY.**



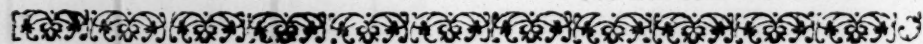
AFTER the Publication of the Three Abstracts dated the 6th of *January* 1717. I found I had made a Mistake in the Second of those Abstracts in computing 16 Reduced Officers of Invalids as provided for in the 8 New-raised Regiments of Foot, and which were provided for in the Companies of Invalids, and this makes the following Alterations in the Computations of the said Abstract, *viz.*

The Commissions granted in the 21 new-raised Regiments are	—	—	—	—	732
British Half Pay Officers provided for in the Dragoons	—	—	—	150	
Ditto Officers of Foot	—	—	—	191	
				—	341
Provided for in the Dragoons which were not on the					
British Establishment of Half-Pay	—	—	—	212	
Ditto in the Foot	—	—	—	179	
				—	391
Whereof there are in the Abstract the Names of	—	—	—	235	
Dragoon Officers whose Names are not in the Abstract	—	—	—	79	
Ditto of Foot	—	—	—	77	
				—	156
					The

The State of the Damage to the Publick by this Promotion of Officers will then stand thus, viz.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
The Damage as <i>per</i> said Abstract —	65 : 09 : 06	23898 : 07 : 06
The Half Pay of 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants and 8 Ensigns of Invalids which by the said Abstract were supposed to be, but were not provided for in the New-raisd Regiments of Foot	2 : 03 : 10	799 : 19 : 02
Total Damage then is — —	67 : 13 : 04	24698 : 06 : 08
The Pay of the 385 Officers of the Re- giments Disbanded in <i>Ireland</i> amounts to	67 : 06 : 06	24573 : 12 : 06
So that the Damage to the Publick as aforesaid exceeds the Pay of the said Irish Officers, the Sum of	00 : 06 : 10	124 : 14 : 02

Note, That in the said Abstract the Officers of the New-raised Regiments whose Commissions were granted after December 1715, being in Number 37, are all that are supposed to have been granted on Vacancies, but if any of those which were granted in August, September, October, November and December 1715. were granted on Vacancies, the Damage to the Publick will be so much more as the Pay of those Officers amounts to.



I did also after the aforesaid Publication compare the List of Half-Pay Officers delivered into Parliament the 5th Day of April 1715. with that delivered into Parliament for the Year 1718; I found in the latter the Names of 86 Officers added to the Old Reduced Regiments which were not in the said former List, including 2 Officers in the Regiment of *Stairs*, and a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse, whose Qualities are as followeth, viz.

Dragoons

	Cobin.	L. Col.	Major.	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet.	Ensign.	Adj. t.	Qr. Mr.	Chap.	Surg.	Total.	Total.
Dragoons including one } Cornet of Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foot	2	2	2	3	5	5	—	—	2	—	1	17	—
	—	—	—	18	22	—	17	1	2	2	1	69	86

The Half-Pay of the said 86 Officers and one Commissary of Musters, and the difference between the Half-Pay of 4 Majors in the List of 1718, which were only Captains in the List of 1715, including 1*l.* 14*s.* *per diem* Advance of Pay to 2 Lieutenants and 4 Cornets of Dragoons more than they are intitled to by those Designations, is, 17 *l.* 12 *s.* 02 *d.* *per Diem*, 6427 *l.* 00 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Ann.*

In one of the Books delivered into Parliament the 16th of *January* 1717. there are the Names of the Officers added to the Half Pay List since 1714, and amongst these the Names of most of those which I have remarked to have been added since the 5th of *April* 1715. with Observations in the Margin of the said Book, shewing how those Additions were occasioned.

Having no Copy of that Book, it is impossible for me to remark particularly thereon; but on a View of it in the House, I observe that some of the Reasons for those Additions are, That Officers who had bought their Commissions were displaced, and their Posts given to others; That others who were Officers in Standing Regiments in Full Pay had exchanged with Half Pay Officers, and that others were placed in the said Regimental Lists by Directions from His Majesty; There are also other Reasons which I cannot particularly recollect; But upon the whole I believe that many of those Officers may with Justice be struck off, consistent with the Original Design of the Parliament in granting Half-Pay; And that on this Head also a considerable Sum may be saved to the Publick.

There is also another large Book delivered into Parliament the 16th of *January* 1717. importing an Account of the Commissions which have been granted in the Old Regiments since the 1st of *October* 1714. That Account was addressed for to inform the House how much the Half-Pay List had been lessened, and how much more it might have been lessened by the filling up of those Vacancies. And there is likewise a List transmitted

mitted from *Ireland* of the Half-Pay Officers on the Establishment of that Kingdom for the Year 1714, from which the House may be informed how many of those Officers were provided for in the 21 Regiments raised in *Britain* since the 1st of *June* 1715 ; But having only read the Titles of those two Accounts, I have nothing at present to observe upon them ; And I presume this Sessions of Parliament is now too near a Conclusion to hope for any Fruit from a Labour of this kind. And indeed I have mentioned those Papers with a Design chiefly to put Gentlemen in mind that they are before the House, and that Copies may be taken of them, and some Pains taken about them by such who are willing to allow a little of their Time for the Service of their Country, which may be of Use at the next Meeting of Parliament. And I am also willing to hope, that this may be an Intimation to the proper Officers to prepare such Computations from the said Books, as may give the House of Commons such Information as 'tis evident was aimed at by their Address for the same.

If a careful Examination were made into the Management of the Affair of Half-pay of the Officers of the Fleet, it might be found liable to as great Objections, as those which have been made relating to the Land-Service : And truly it would be very much for the Service of the Nation, if at the beginning of every Sessions of Parliament, particular Committees were appointed, to examine strictly into every Part of the Administration of our Money-Affairs : For this probably would make Officers of all Kinds much more careful than of late Years they have been in their Demands upon the Publick, in the Accounts and Estimates which are respectively brought in by them.

It would be for the Ease of Gentlemen, who shall hereafter be inclined to examine into the Matter of Half-pay, if Directions were given to express the several reduced Regiments in an Alphabetical Order, according to the Surnames of the respective reduced Colonels, and to mention in the List of each Regiment, the several Officers in distinct Columns, expressing their Qualities, or at least to mention them in some one constant fixed Method ; for the Variation every Year herein, makes an Enquiry into such Lists much more difficult than otherwise it would be.

I shall mention one Thing more, and leave it to the Consideration of Gentlemen, *viz.* That Regimental Lists should now be given in, of the several Commission-Officers of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, of the Standing Forces, for the Year 1718. that when the like List is required at the next Meeting of Parliament, it may be the more easily seen, what Vacancies have happened in the Interval, and how the same have been dispos'd of.

It were to be wish'd, that a certain Sum could be fixed for the annual Expence of the Forces necessary in a Time of Peace, and that the Ordinance Contingencies, and all other Things relating thereto might be included in that Sum ; that the Nation might thereby be at a certainty of their Charge in this Particular, and that the same was no more than they were able annually to bear. And it were also to be wish'd, that the same certainty could be come at in relation to the Navy. It would be then more Incumbent on the Ministers and Officers of the Crown, than perhaps they at present imagine it to be, to shew their Zeal and Duty to His Majesty, by a frugal Management of the Publick Treasure ; because in such a Case, whatever was saved, would be saved for the sole and intire Benefit of the Crown without Account. But until Matters can be brought to such a Regulation as this, which was certainly the ancient Method, it is the indispenfible Duty of the Parliament, narrowly to inspect the Management of Ministers and Officers, since at present all Misapplications of the Publick Money is a Loss, and a Loss only to the Nation.

January 23. 1717.



An Account of the Half-Pay per Diem, and per Annum, of the several Qualities of Reduced Officers on the British Establishment of Half-Pay, at the Rates the same are stated at in the Account of Half-Pay Officers, delivered into Parliament the 28th of November 1717.

<i>The Qualities of the Officers.</i>	<i>Half-Pay for Dragoons.</i>			<i>Half-Pay for Foot.</i>								
	<i>Per Diem.</i>			<i>Per Annum.</i>			<i>Per Diem.</i>			<i>Per Annum.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel . . .	0	13	00	237	05	0	0	12	00	219	00	0
Lieut. Colonel	0	10	00	182	10	0	0	08	06	155	02	6
Major	0	08	00	146	00	0	0	07	06	136	17	6
Captain . . .	0	05	06	100	07	6	0	05	00	91	05	0
Lieutenant . .	0	03	00	54	15	0	0	02	04	42	11	8
Cornet or Ensign	0	02	06	45	12	6	0	01	10	33	09	2
Adjutant . . .	0	02	00	36	10	0	0	02	00	36	10	0
Quarter-Master	0	02	00	36	10	0	0	02	00	36	10	0
Chaplain . . .	0	03	04	60	16	8	0	03	04	60	16	8
Surgeon . . .	0	02	00	36	10	0	0	02	00	36	10	0

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
Cornet of Horse	0 : 04 : 06	82 : 02 : 6
Ensign of the Guards. }	0 : 02 : 11	53 : 04 : 7

Note, That in the Three ABSTRACTS relating to the Pay of the Army, publish'd January the 6th, 1717. part of the REMARKS on the Second ABSTRACT is misplaced, and intermixed with the REMARKS on the Third ABSTRACT, which the Reader is desired thus to Correct, viz.

Immediately after the End of Page 12. turn to pag. 18. and Line 22. and read to the End of Line 14. in the 20th Page ; and those that have the former Book may make their Marks therein accordingly.